Senator Davis Makes an Address

on the Subject.

HIS UNDERSTANDING OF ITS MEANING

House Non-Concurs in the Urgent Deficiency Bill.

A BOND INQUIRY RESOLUTION

Senator Davis' speech on the Davis resolution, relative to the Monroe doctrine, which had been announced for today, drew an unusually large attendance to the Senate galleries. The early part of the session was devoted to a large amount of routine business. The question of national holidays came up in connection with a petition presented by Mr. Hoar (Mass.), in which Marie Shipley, nee Brown, urged that June 24, the anniversary of Cabot's first sighting the North American continent, be made a national holiday. The Lincoln birthday bill had gone to the itbrary committee, but it was now suggested that certain legal questions were involved which made it desirable that the judiciary committee should pass on these national holidays.

Mr. Hill on National Holidays.

Mr. Hill (N. Y.) said there was considerable doubt as to the right of the federal government to establish holidays except for the District of Columbia and the territories. Prior to 1894 holidays prescribed by Congress had this limited application. It was not until Labor day was established in 1894 that a holiday was given broad ap-plication to the whole country. The reso-lation finally went to the judiciary com-

Information Wanted.

A resolution by Mr. Allen (Neb.) was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of money, including the gold reserve, in the treasury on March 4, 1889, and March 4, 183, respectively; whether there was a decrease of revenues between those dates.

and the causes therefor.

Another resolution by Mr. Morgan was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for all reports during 1894-95 concerning the condition of the fur seals in The Delaware Senatorship.

Mr. Mitchell (Oreg.) presented the report on the DuPont contested election cases, and gave notice that he would call it up for action at the earliest day possible.

Mr. Palmer (Ill.) announced that Mr. Turpie (Ind.) would present a minority report at a later day. A message from the House of Representa-tives announced the disagreement of that boly in the Senate silver substitute to the bond bill. No action was taken as to a

Cattle Quarantine in Texas. Mr. Vest (Mo.) eniled up the recent re-

port of the Secretary of Agriculture concerning the cattle quarantine line in Texas. The Senator said the Secretary's action in changing the quarantine line had the effect of increasing the price of beef to the people of the entire country and worked speof I loss and hardship on the cattle interes. 3 of the west and southwest. Mr. Vest spike at considerable length and was fol-loved by Mr. Berry (Ark.) in the same

Mr. Davis on the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. Davis secured recognition at 1:30 for

his speech on the resolution framed by him enunciating the policy of the United States took an advantageous position at Mr. Hale's desk near the front and middle of the chamber. He spoke without manuscript or notes, but before him was a portfolio containing numerous historical papers. to which he referred. At the outset Mr. Davis' voice was thin and sometimes inat lible, but it grew in force and volume as

'it is a matter of common observation." said Mr. Davis in beginning, "that each year our foreign relations increase in difficulty, complexity and importance. This res from the growth of our nation and to the tendency of the times to bring together nations in social and commercial inter-

it was this tendency," said the Senator, "which explained the fact that the United with Great Britain than with all other

He was glad to know, however, that the last month had brought some amelioration of the immediate difficulty to which the attention of the country had been given. If these new conditions were founded on the Monroe doctrine, then they would receive the warmest approval of the American people, but if they involved any concession of the principles laid down by President Mon-roe, then the people of this country would visit upon such concession their condemna-

tion and disapproval. His Luderstanding of the Doctrine.

Mr. Davis said that as he understood the Mouroe doctrine it was an assertion by the United States that it would regard as an infringement any attempt by a European power to take or acquire any new or additional territory on the American continents, or any islands adjacent thereto, or any right of sovereignty or dominion in the same, and that such infringement will be deemed dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States.

The Senator reviewed at length the conditions existing in Europe at the time of the enunciation of the Monroe doctrine. He did not view the course of the British states-man. Canning, who favored the doctrine as inspired by love for this country. It was a move in behalf of British trade, then beginning to extend the world over.

THE HOUSE.

When the House met today a bill was passed to provide for the examination and classification of certain lands in California. The bill is practically an extension of the act of the last Congress for the segregation of mineral lands in the railroad grants in Idaho and Montana to the state of California. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, presented the report on the Senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill.

The Deficiency Bill.

He explained that it had been the practice of the House to pass two deficiency bills, one urgent and the general. This year the committee had taken a new departure in exhausting the subjects covered by the urgent deficiency bill, so that the bill, which carried \$4,421,000, was the largest reported in years. The Senate, however, had added \$1,623,000. He explained the nature of the old conflict of authority between the House and Senate on the matter of initiating appropriations. The House claimed the exclusive right, the Senate also claimed the right. Of the vast sum added to the bill by the Senate all but \$46,000 related to matters over which the appropriations committee of the House had no furisdiction, jurisdiction being obtained only on the submission of estimates. Almost half a million had been added by the Senate for the completion of the library building, and about the same amount for satisfying judgments of the Court of Claims. He resented the criticism of the appropriations committee of the House that had been made in the Sen.ye. "We are," he said. made in the Senate. "We are," he said, "jumped on with hob-nailed boots for the non-performance of our duty." The whole criticism, he said, was based upon a false premise, and the committee asked the House, except in a few items, to non-conin order to ascertain from the Senate the facts relating to the amendments add-

Conferees Appointed. The report was adopted. A conference

was asked, and Messrs. Cannon, Northway and Savers were appointed conferees Mr. Dalzell (Pa.), from the committee on ways and means, reported a resolution of inquiry calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for an exhaustive report relative peals today.

TO ADVERTISERS QUALITY is no less valuable than QUANTITY in the matter of newspaper circulation. Not only is the circulation of The Star much LARGER than that of any other paper in Washington, but it is a great deal BETTER. It goes into the family circles of the City to more than three times the extent of any other paper, and is read by pretty much every member of the household. This it is that gives its columns a special value to advertisers, and accounts for its liberal advertising patronage.

to the sale of bonds under the resumption et, between the two periods between 1879 and March 1, 1833, and between the latter late and January 1, 1896. Mr. Washington (Tenn.) offered an amend-

ment, calling on the Secretary for detailed information as to the manner in which bonds had been sold between 1873 and 1893. Mr. Washington said the country should coow whether the methods pursued by this dministration, when the treasury was in dire distress, were different from those pur-sued by other administrations. Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) said that he would

also beg leave to ask to have all facts as to he fiscal operations of the treasury known, but he expressed the opinion that the result would be a creat disappointment to the democratic side. The americanent of Mr. Washington was

defeated, and the resolution of Mr. Dalzell The House then took up the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill.

A MEETING OF TRADES

Called to Form a Branch of the American Federation.

The long-talked-of scheme for the formation here of a branch of the American Federation of Labor is about to be put in operation. A call has been issued by Vice President James Duncan of the American Federation of Labor for a meeting of the trades interested, to be held Sunday afterroon next, at Typographical Temple.

The following organizations have assured Mr. Duncan that their representatives will be present, viz: Typographical Union, Bricklayers' Union, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 190; Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Association of Machinists, Cigar Makers' Union, Steam and Hot Water Fitters, Electrical Workers' Union, Horseshoers, Bakers and Confectioners' Union, Journeymen Tailors' Union, Columbia Musical League and Granite Cutters. These are all at this time al-ready affiliated, through their national bodies, with the American Federation of Labor, and consequently feel much interest in the success of the proposed new central body in Washington.

In a letter received today in the city Vice President Dunean says: At the earnest request of several organizations in your city a movement was set on foot some time ago to inquire into the propriety of establishing a central body in Washington attached to the American Federation of Labor. By appointment, but in an informal manner, I recently met some active men in the ranks of labor there, and together we discussed and advised as to the ways and means of procedure to bring such a movement about, with the result that I laid the matter before my colleagues in the A. F. of L. executive council, and was fully empowered by them to proceed in such manner as was deemed best by the interests involved. A few preliminaries an-tecedent to the formation of such a body have been attended to, and, in accordance on the Monree dectrine. The Senator left with the power vested in me by our ex-bis desk in the rear of the chamber and centive council, I have officially called a conference at Typographical Hall Sun. day, February 23, 1896, at 2:30 p.m., at which time and place it is intended to form the nucleus of a central body mion lines as understood in the American Federation of Labor.

"The necessity for this movement is of such a character and so well understood by all interested that further explanation is dispensed with until the conference

OBJECT TO STREET CARS.

Ex-Senator Manderson Presents Reasons Against Cars on 17th Street. Ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska has

been in the city during the past several les was involved in more difficulties days, and, in view of the discussion over the project for placing a railroad on 17th street, has written to Mr. McMillan, chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia. He incloses a letter sent to the Commissioners, in which he says that during the last six years of his service in the Senate he lived at the corner of 17th and M streets. He says that proposed new lines or extensions of those already existing have for their object not the convenience of the residents in the heart of the city, but the advancement of real estate speculation outside. He says that franchises of this char-

acter should not be granted, and observes that "the experience of the best governed cities in this and the old world demontrates the truth of the proposition that the best results are obtained when muni-cipalities own and control their own street transportation, such as horse, electric and cable car lines. The more advanced thought in municipal control is that either the municipality should own its lines to the prefit and advancement of all the people or else that when a franchise should be granted it should be liberally paid for, and be a source of indirect revenue to the muni-

cipality.
"Washington should be the model municipal government of this country," says Mr. Manderson, "and I hope the time may come when the experiment of government ownership of all that goes to the supply of public comfort and advancement will ob-tain in the capital city of the nation."

The ex-Senator says nine-tenths of those owning property on 17th street, whether men of competence or otherwise, are of record as opposing the use of that thor oughfare for street railway purposes. He urges that it is one of the narrow streets of the city, with limited parking, narrow pavement and an excellent growth of trees on the curb line. The roadway itself is narrow, and would not admit within its present limits the maintenance of either a single or a double track road without the practical destruction of the street for vehicles of every description other than street cars. He says that the laying of a track upon 17th street would require the cutting down of trees and the extension of the curb to very near the building line and the

lestruction of the parking. PEARL BRYAN'S MURDER.

Chain of Evidence Against Jackson

and Walting Complete. CINCINNATI, Ohio, February 17 .- The detectives today learned that Pearl Bryan was kept at the Herman Hotel at Newport, Ky., on the night prior to her murder. After finding the driver and the surrey used by Jackson and Walling in taking their victim from Cincinnati to the Kentucky highlands for decapitation, the officers today are working at Newport,

They have now a complete chain of evidence against Jackson and Walling from the time Pearl Bryan came here from Greencastle, Ind., Monday, January 27, till Friday night, January 31, when she was murdered in a secluded spot between For will hear the requisition case tomorrow after which there is no doubt of the trans-fer of the two suspects to Sheriff Plummer of Campbell county, Ky., who will hold them in the Newport jail until they are under indictment and will have a

speedy rial. ASSESSING BENEFITS.

Arguing Rock Creek Park Case This Afternoon.

The constitutionality of the Rock Creek Park act, in so far as it relates to the assessment of benefits upon adjacent land owners, was considered in the Court of Ap-

District Health Ordinances Severely Criticised.

Question of Reporting Contagious Dis-

eases at Issue-Doctors Fail to Agree.

Judge Miller was rather severe this morning in his denunciation of some of the health ordinances, especially those relating to the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases. The remarks were made when the case of Dr. Joseph M. Parker was on trial. The doctor, it was charged, had made a false certificate in relation to a case of diphtheria in the Burger family.

Mr. Mullowny, in stating the case to the court, said that Dr. Drawbaugh had at tended the sick child and had reported it as a case of diphtheria. The sign was put up, but later, when Dr. Parker was called in he sent a certificate to a school that there was no diphtheria in the family.

Mr. Mullowny then read sections 3 and 4 of the ordinance as applying to the case be fore the court. Section 3 provides:

"That no person shall visit or attend any public or private school, or place of public assemblage, or appear on the public streets or in the parks, while affected with scarlet fever or diphtheria, and any adult person parent or guardian of a minor, convicted of having knowingly violated the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not less than five nor more than ffty dollars; and it shall be the duty of physicians while in attendance upon cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria to exercise such reasonable precautions to prevent the spread of the said diseases as may be prescribed by the health officer of the District Columbia in regulations.

The following section says: "That no person who has convalesced from diphtheria or scarlet fever shall be allowed to attend any public or private school, seminary, or college until the at-tending physician shall have furnished a certificate that said patient has completely recoved, and that there is no danger of infection to other persons. All persons who shall, after convalescing from diphtheria or scarlet fever, visit schools, seminaries or colleges, without providing themselves with such certificates, shall suffer the penalties provided for in section 1 of this act.

Can Not Tell. Dr. Walsh of the health department, who has charge of the bureau for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases, was the only witness examined.

He testified that Dr. Drawbaugh had reported a case of diphtheria in the Burger family, and later the defendant gave a certificate to the effect that there was no such sickness in the family Witness said that the bacteriological ex amination of a culture taken from the

hroat of the sick child showed the presence of diphtheria. "Could a doctor tell from an examination of a person whether or not that person had the diphtheria?" Judge Miller asked. "No. sir," responded Dr. Walsh. "Not without a bacteriological examination."

"Not positively."
"He could not?"
"When we get a case in court involving the doctors," said the judge, "we know less than we did before, and it's a wonder we are able to tell whether a sick person has the smallpox or cramps. According to this testimony, a doctor will have to go around with a walking laboratory in order to make ex aminations and tell what is the matter with his patients. And yet a doctor is required to certify the true nature of a disease, when the government says he doesn't know it. If this is true, what do the doctors way back in the country do? and how do they know when a patient has the diphtheria?" "They don't know," said Dr. Walsh. "But," added the court, "they generally

get there.' Law of No Avail.

Prosecuting Attorney Mullowny called Judge Miller's attention to the law. He did not see how he could claim a conviction under the ordinance.

Judge Miller said he had never yet seen a health ordinance intended to meet an emergency which really met it. Instead of doing so, they generally cause trouble and confusion. They educate people in great big terms which they can't swailow, and do no good. This particular law seems to provide a penalty for nothing, but no penalty for the matters of importance.

"The law strictly construed," said the prosecuting attorney, "is calculated to spread rather than prevent the spread of Under this law, the judge said, a child

without parent or guardian might roam about the streets and public places without any restriction. Judge Miller said it was with the greatest eluctance in the world that he dismissed

this case. "If a doctor can't tell when a person has so dangerous a disease as the diphtheria,' the judge said, "the city is in a bad way, and the sooner we get some measure to protect the people the better. The Jaw should distinctly mention cases of sus-picion of contagious diseases, and the rules governing its enforcement should be rigid. And any person violating them should be sent to jail. So far as this law is concern ed, it accomplishes nothing."

Doctors Disagree.

Dr. Parker, interrupting, said: "Dr. Walsh says he can't tell a case of diphtheria without an examination, but I can.' "Doctors ought to be able to tell it." the judge remarked.

"But they can't," said Dr. Walsh. A bacteriological examination is the only way "How long does it take to make this ex-"Twenty-four hours," Dr. Walsh an-

"And in the meanwhile," remarked the court, "the whole town may become in-Judge Miller, continuing, said he thought that in all cases where there is the slight-est supicion of such a disease there should

be rigid rules enforced. Another Case.

Mr. Mullewny said his attention had been called to another alleged violation of this law, in which death from membraneous croup had not been reported as a case of diphtheria, but he had some hesitancy about giving the warrant. In this case a well-known physician gave the certificate and had not reported the case.

"I find," said Mr. Mullewny, "that on one hand a great many physicians say that membraneous croup is diphtheria, while on the other hand just as many say it is not." Dr. Walsh said that from one case of membraneous croup there were five case of diphtheria, and also told of other simi-

lar cases. Judge Miller, in concluding the case, re peated that it was with great reluctance that he had to dismiss the charge, but he had to do so because the law was inadequate to meet the case. He sincerely hoped the law would be amended to cover every phase of contagious diseases, and said that when doctors can't agree the laymen ought to take the matter in their hands.

He Protests. Secretary Martin of the Columbian University appeared before the Commissioners this afternoon to protest against any railroad running up 15th street past the university. A railroad there would, he said, destroy the usefulness of several branches of the university. The chemical labora-tories, which are expensive, would be seriously affected.

An Assignment.

An assignment for the benefit of his creditors was made today to Walter A. Johnston by Charles H. Macomber, dealing in teas at 705 4½ street southwest, un-der the name of the White Star Tea Company. The assets are placed at \$1,000, and he liabilities at \$2.682.

Intercollegiate Debate. The National University Law School has appointed a committee, consistnig of Messrs. May, Low, Brown, Smith and Carusi, to arrange with the other law

of the city for an intercollegiate debate. Mrs. Dominis, formerly Queen of the Hawalian Islands, has been pardoned, but must not leave the Island of Oahu without the government's permission.

LAW OF NO AVAIL STILL THEY CROW

The Poultry Show a Point of Increasing Attraction.

THE JUDGES COMPLETE THEIR AWARDS

Large Attendance Today and Unflagging Interest Shown.

MANY FINE BIRDS

The bracing cold snap quickened interest and attendance in the poultry show today. The birds went over Sunday in good shape, although many exhibitors who, after showng at Boston and New York, are beginning o be nervous. Mr. E. P. Shepherd of Crotons Falls, N. Y., probably the largest nteeder of Buff Leghorns in this country, afforded an example of this anxiety this morning when he stood in front of the cages where he has a score of fowls on ex-

hibition. "I can't complain," he said, "of my luck here. I have taken the best of everything in this breed, but look at that cock. He stood first in New York, and I was offered \$100 for him. He has taken second here, and if he stays in a coop two days longer, he will not be fit to show. His comb is falling over on one side, and he is rapidly going out of condition."

The various features of the show con-tinue to interest visitors. The fowls are as lively as ever and the noise is as shrill and incessant as ever. The swan and Pekin ducks splish and disport themselves in the pond, the geese sound their loud honk-honk, and the guineas and bantams still chatter and squawk. Now and then a hen lays an egg, and a loud cackle sets up that carries one back to the farm and to the blessed days when the best pleasure in life was to climb up over the sweet-smelling timothy hay to get the warm egg that a moment later brought a smile to the grand-mother's face and a merry snap of the benignant eyes behind the gold-bowed spectacles. But all this is another story.

Display of Ribbons. There was some dissatisfaction Saturday among exhibitors in regard to the exhibition of ribbons which they had won in shows elsewhere. It is the practice in all poultry shows after the awards have been made by the judges for exhibitors to hang upon the cages as trophies the prizes which they have previously won with their birds. As soon as the awards were made in a number of lasses Saturday several gentlemen who were winners immediately began to hang up their badges and ril bons. Not long afterward President Munson took them down and carried them to the office. A meeting of the board of directors was held and the matter given full consideration. Although the society had published nothing in regard to the exhibition of ribbens in this manner, it seems that a resolution had been adopted prohibiting it. Upon the ground that there to exhibit their prizes, and the ribbons were ut back on the cages.

An Ampteur's Success. Saturday night the judges made the awards on incubators and brooders, giving the first in both to the Prairie State Company and second to Mr. Jones, the amateur, who, as a diversion, made an incubator which hatched out 80 per cent of fertile eggs. Experts examined his machine with a great deal of curiosity, as it presents a number of new features in heating and ventilation. The way in which Mr. Jones, who is a clerk in one of the departments, and lives at Carlin Springs, came to make ar incubator is interesting. He says he had a recess in one end of his dining room, for which he had no special use, and one day it occurred to him the head no second use. it occurred to him that he could just get an incubator in that space, and amuse himself with it, just as other amateurs do with an aquarit m or a fernery. Catching the idea, he went on, made his

machine and experimented, adding one improvement to another, until the result is sufficient to attract a good deal of attention and win him considerable credit. Pineland incubator people, who brought their eggseto Washington in trunks, did not enter the competition. People are for-ever curious about the incubators, and to the last hour of the show they will remain the greatest attraction. Old ladies and old men, girls and children, and people in every walk of life, are continually crowding about them and asking all manner of questions. One of the curious things is that when they are told that the Pineland people shipped their eggs 250 miles to Washington in trunks, and then hatched them out, they always manifest surprise and made roles. always manifest surprise, and wonder why they did not get chilled on the way beyond recovery. Mr. Smith, the operator of the Pineland, however, says that the greatest datiger in shipping eggs which have been incubated up to the fifteenth or eighteenth day is that the animal heat in the chickens within the shell is sufficient to raise the temperature when they are packed in trunks sometimes as high as 108 degrees, 103 being the temperature required for incubation, and a variation of only a few degrees, if long continued, being fatal.

A Queer Bird.

This morning a queer bird was set out conspicuously at the center of the hall, where it is attracting much attention. It is a freak, being the result of a cross between a turkey and a guinea hen. It is intermediate in size between the two fowls, has somewhat the shape of each and the markings of each. It is prevailing yellow markings of each. It is prevailing yellow in color, with the lacings of ine guinea. It has the guinea voice and habit.

The large exhibit of pheasants by Mr. Verner De Guise of Rahway, N. J., continues to draw crowds. These beautiful birds are bred by Mr. De Guise in large numbers entirely for commercial nurseuses. numbers entirely for commercial purposes. Few people who look at them and admire their beautiful markings, their graceful form and unquenchably wild spirit will feel to enother their will constitute the constitute of the constit fail to anathematize any one who will de-liberately preed such beautiful creatures liberately breed such beautiful creatures for the purpose of selling them to sportsmen to be shot. If they were produced for the pleasure their beauty gives, the enterprise would be commendable. Mr. De Guise finds there is a large demand for them, and supplies parks and hunting preserves in all parts of the country with large numbers.

Poultrywomen.

It is interesting to notice in the show that there are a number of poultrywomen, who rank high as breeders and exhibitors. Miss Kate L. Clark of Auburn, Mass., has a number of very fine fowls in the show, some of them worth upward of \$100 apiece. She has taken several first prizes. Miss Anna E. Brennan of Baltimore has one of the largest exhibits of barred Plymouth Rocks and has taken a fair share of prizes. Two of the best exhibits in dorkings are shown by Mrs. B. D. Farren of Orente Mrs. shown by Mrs. R. D. Farrer of Orange, Va., and Miss Lizzie Goodel of Canastota, N. Y. one of the most active poultrywomen around the show is Miss Jennie Vassiere of Johnstown, N. Y. She has been raising chickens for thirty years or more. He specialty is bantams, of which she says she raises every year about 300 in all the various classes. She makes a living by producing these little birds, and in some instances selling specimens for prices as high as \$20 and \$25. She attends all the poultry shows in the country, and is hail fellow well met with all the leading breeders and judges, who respect her not only as a successful breeder, but an excellent judge of stock.

Today's Awards.

Single comb brown leghorn cock, first, second, third, fourth and fifth, Dr. H. W. Dorsey.

Single comb white leghorn cock, first and third, Chas. E. Ford, Mt. Hope, Md.; hen, first, Chas. E. Ford; second, Geo. E. Howard, Washington; cockerels, first, S. K. Wilcox, Vernon, N. Y.; second and third, Chas. E. Ford; fourth, Kraff Bros., Hornellsville, N. Y. Golden penciled Hamburg cock, first, Ju-

Golden penciled Hamburg cock, first, Julius Frank, Akron, Ohio; second, S. M. Kefauver, Middletown, Md.; hen, Julius Frank and A. L. Yardner, Springfield, Md., tie for first; second, S. M. Kefauver; cockerel, first, Oak Grove yards, Springfield, Md.; second, J. Frank; pullets, first, J. Frank. Silver penciled Hamburg cock, no first; second, Oak Grove yards; hen, first, J. Frank; second and third, Oak Grove

yards; fourth, S. M. Kefauver; cockerels, first, J. Frank.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs—Cock, first, J. Frank; no second; third, S. M. Kefauver; hen, first, J. Frank; no second; cockerel, first, second and third, J. Frank; pullets, first and second, J. Frank. Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Cock, first, Frank; second and third, James Mayo, Pittston, Pa.: cockerel, no first; second J. Frank: third, J. Mayo: fourth, S. M. Kefauver; fifth, S. H. Koehler, Brooklyn, N. Y.; hen, first and third, J. Frank: second, J. Mayo; pullet, first, Frank; third Mayo.

White Hamburgs-Cock, first, J. Frank hen, first, J. Frank; second, Gardner; cockerel, first, second and third, J. Frank; bullets, first and second, J. Frank.
Black Hamburgs-Cock, first, J. Frank second, S. M. Kefauver; hen, first J Frank; cockerel, first, J. Frank; pullet Frank. Black Polish, breeding pen-First, B. F. Bryant, Johnson's Creek, N. Y. Birchen Game Bantam-First on hen,

cockerel and pullet, A. G. Oliver, Newark Del. Golden Seabright bantam—Cock, second

H. A. Munson; hen, first and second, H. A. Munson; third, S. M. Kefauver. Silver Seabright bantam-Cock, first, H. A. Munson; pullets, first, R. G. Buffinton; second, S. M. Kefauver. Silver Seabright bantams—Hen, first, Jen

son; fourth, Jennie Varsiere; fifth, S. M. Kefauver. Silver Seabright bantams-First, H. A Munson. White-crested Black Polish-Cock, first

nie Vassiere; second and third, H. A. Mun-

B. F. Bryant; second, A. G. Oliver; hen, first, A. G. Oliver; second, Bagatelle Yards, Woodbrook, Md.; third, S. M. Kefauver.

FIGHT IS OFF. Fitzsimmons Will Not Enter the Ring Inless He Gets Forfelt.

EL PASO, February 17.-The Maher-Fitz simmons fight has been declared off. Fitzsimmons declares he will not fight unless he gets forfeit, which Connelly refuses.

Now Set for Friday. Later.-A compromise has been arranged and the fight is now positively set for Friday, Connelly posting \$10,000 to guarantee Maher's appearance in the ring on that date.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

It Will Be Patriotically Celebrated in the Public Schools. Through the interest and energy of the

board of trade, the anniversary of the birth of George Washington is to be celebrated this year, so far as the public schools of the District of Columbia are concerned, in a manner far more elaborate and extensive than ever before. At each school building in the city and county eight rooms or larger in size the pupils of all the grades from the fourth to the eighth inclusive will be addressed by a prominent speaker selected by the board of trade.

The exercises in each building are to be held next Friday afternoon, commeneing at vided with assembly halls the ceremonies will be held in the hallway on the first floor, and in most cases the board of trade will have two representatives, one to pre-side and the other to deliver the address the latter being of a patriotic nature and bearing directly on George Washington. In addition to the speaking, there will be a had been no publication in regard to this program prepared by each school, consisting action, it was decided to permit entrymen of patriotic songs and recitations. The presence of pictures of Gen. Washington and the national colors will be a feature of the exercises. The schools of the first, secthe exercises. The schools of the first, second and third grades will each hold a distinct celebration in honor of the occasion. The Central, Business and Eastern High Schools will hold exercises of the nature described on Thursday at 1:30 o'clock, and the Western High School on Thursday at

The list of speakers and presiding officers has not yet been completed, but Gen. Ellis Spear, who is in charge of that branch of the observance, expects to conclude his labors by tomorrow. The speakers will include a number of Congressmen, as well as prominent citizens of the District. Mr. S. W. Woodward is actively engaged in the preparations for the celebration, as is Mr. J. G. Falck, secretary of the board of school let the President sign it, and no complaints trustees.

Death of John F. Cromellen. The death of Mr. John F. Cromelien at an early hour yesterday morning proved a severe shock to a very large circle of friends in this city and also in the west, the deceased having by his sunny disposition and genial manner endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Cromelien was, in the thirty-fourth Sarah Cromelien, and brother of Mr. R. F. Cromelien of the Columbia Phonograph Company, and Mr. Paul Cromelien of the Lincoln National Bank. He was a native Bank. That position he resigned because of ill-health and then removed to West Virginia. After the lapse of several months, Mr. Cromelien returned to Washington to accept a position with the United States pension agency. At the same time he beaccept a position with a same time he began the study of law, and in 1888 took the degree of bachelor of law at Columbian University. The following year the degree of master of law was conferred on him at the same university. As special pension the same university. As special pension gold to cover them. The Secretary within the last day or two has received a number the last day or two has received a number resigned and actively engaged in the prac-tice of law. He came home last Christmas to spend the holidays, and was apparently in good health, but ten days ago an attack of the grip, which was the immediate cause of death. During the time he was absent from the city he retained his associations here, and was an enthusiastic member of the Carroll Institute up to the

time of his death. The funeral will take place from the :esidence of his brother, 1822 4th street northwest, tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. From not expect to do so before tomorrow, there the remains are to be removed to the Immaculate Conception Church, where requiem mass will be said. The pallbearers will be Messrs. Dominick I. Murphy, William H. DeLacey, John B. O'Connor, N. L. Fitzhugh, Henry W. Sohon, Wm. L. Soleau, Prof. Rogers and N. T. Taylor.

JOHN CULP SENTENCED.

Given Two Years in Penitentiary for Manslaughter.

John A. Culp, convicted of manslaughter the 29th of last month, in kicking Jeremiah Dougherty, a small boy, to death last fall, was sentenced by Judge Cole this afteri.con to two years' imprisonment at labor in the Albany penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$1.

Judge Cole, in imposing sentence, said it

was almost incredible that a man like Culp should be guilty of the offense charged against him, but the jury had decided that he was guilty, and there undoubtedly sufficient evidence to sustain and support that finding. Indeed, remarked the judge, the jury could not well have found a different verdict. It was a sad situation for Culp to be in but that the court could not consider, al-

though the recommendation of mercy by the jury would be considered. Yet the case required that the man be imprisoned, and for public example the imprisonment should be in the penitentiary. The judge thereupon sentenced Culp to two years in the Albany penitentiary at hard labor, to take effect upon his arrival there, and to pay a fine of \$1. Mr. Hay gave notice of an appeal to the Court of Appeals, stating that the prisoner would give bail to await the disposition of his ap-

WHAT DID HE SAY!

Certain Parties Want to Let the Emergency Tariff Bill Go.

Wiser Republican Leaders Believe It a Necessity to Give Money

"Let the emergency tariff bill go. It is no

longer important. There is no longer any

for Running Expenses.

This astonishing reasoning is heard in certain quarters

emergency. The war scare is over, the gold reserve is away above high water mark again, and all is well. The treasury needs no money-will need none for a long time to come. When another pinch arrives the President will sell more bonds. He prefers that procedure to raising more money by protective duties. So, why further press the Dingley bill? Better let it go, and throw the whole matter into the presidential campaign.
Let the people have a whack at it at the
polls, and whatever they say in November
will go. If they want the tariff revised they wilf so declare, and the next Congress, which in those circumstances will of course be republican in both branches, can proceed eisurely, and make the job complete. If, by a miracle, the democracy should come back or if a new party carries the day, instruc-

plainly show what the people expect."

A Strange Sound. This has a strange sound to the wiser of the republican leaders. The war scare simply hurried the tariff bill. Congress having been appealed to with unusual energy by the President, the House replied with unusual promptness. But there would have been a tariff bill if the Venezuelan message had never been written. The treasury situation was already known. The necessity of raising more revenue had already been recognized. Of course, as they admit, the gold reserve is intact again. But what has that got to do with paying the running expenses of the government? Money derived from the sale of bends cannot, under the law, be applied to any such purpose.

Only a Question of Revenue. The question, they contend, is one of

revenue, and no other. There is already a deficit, and the treasury continués to run behind. It is a mere prediction which promises a change for the better under the existing law, and a prediction from a source in half a dozen trials on other ters has never, even by accident, hit the bull's-eye. The supply bills are in prepara-tion. They will not be drawn against predictions, or against money received into the treasury from the sale of bonds or from any other source but revenue. Light receipts will, of course, force light appropriations. Any other policy would be reckless and unbusinesslike. It is for Congress to say, therefore, and to say now, what the size of the fund shall be against which the supply bills shall be drawn. It will make a big difference in several directions if a revenue bill carrying nearly forty millions of dollars is defeated.

Effect on Appropriations.

House committees having supply bills in charge are finding the pressure strong for liberal appropriations. It is not a question of party or of section. Republicans as well as democrats,men from the north as well as men from the south, are asking for what they think their people are clearly entitled to. The arguments are all pitched in a business key. It is held that public improvements should go on; that it is a short-sighted policy to withhold money at a time when it is needed, and especially in cases where work has already been begun. Delay in such cases is really expensive. Expendi-tures already made are thereby put in peril, and sometimes are lost.

In Need of Money,

Still there is but the one answer; and that is invariably returned. The government is to the previously advanced arguments as short of money. It cannot be committed to to its desirability. heavy appropriations on light receipts. Let will be heard. Otherwise, complaints are likely to be numerous and emphatic.

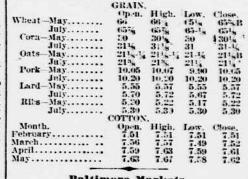
WHO GETS THE BONDS! Pierpont Morgan Claims All Defaulted

Allotments Under His Bid. The question of what disposition shall be made of the bonds upon which the allottees have defaulted by failing to make the required payment of 20 per cent on receipt of notice of acceptance of their bids, is now year of his age, and was a son of Mrs. before the Secretary of the Treasury. The amount of these defaults has not yet been ascertained, nor is it expected that the exact amount will be learned before the of this city, and for a number of years was receiving teller at the Second National when the reports from the several submiddle and possibly the last of the week. treasuries are expected to be in. It is be-lieved, however, that the bid of William Graves and his associates of New York having apparently recovered his health, city for \$1,500,000 at 115,3301 is by far the largest, and It is probable that the aggre-

of offers to take all bonds upon which de-fault of payment has been made, at figures considerably in excess of the Morgan bid, but he is undoubtedly inclined to the opinion that, under the terms of his circular of January 6, he is inhibited from accepting any bids for bonds after that date, and hence it follows that Mr. Morgan and his associates are very likely to get an amount considerably in excess of their first allotment. The Secretary, however, has not yet made an official decision on this point, and does

Death of Mrs. Ellen Prentice. The death of Mrs. Ellen F. Prentice, formerly president of the Legion of Loyal Women, occurred Saturday at her residence, 814 North Carolina avenue southeast. The deceased was the wife of Mr. N. P. Prentice, of Post No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic, and was well known and generally beloved, for her efforts in behalf f the Legion of Loyal Women. The latter organization will attend the funeral of Mrs. Prentice in a body, and for that purpose the members have been directed to assemble in the Sunday school room of the Metropol'tan Baptist Church, 6th and A streets northeast, at noon tomor-

will be in Arlington cemetery. Grain and Cotton Markets. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., 1421 F street, members New York stock exchange orrespondents Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.



Baltimore Markets.

Secretary Carlisle Has Mailed a Decision on Kentucky's Senatorial Fight
Secretary Carlisle has written to some of his friends in the Kentucky legislature as letter on the pending senatorial contest in that body. The letter was written and mailed this morning, but its contents will not be made public except through the parties to whom it was written.

PLACED ON TRIAL.

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PLACED ON TRIAL.

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**Daniel F. Dwyer and John J. Cunningham, arrested on a charge of consoiracy, in connection with the attempt to swindle Mrs. Judge Lindsey of Gainesville, Texas, to the extent of \$250, as heretofore published in The Star, appeared in the Police Court this afternoon, the case having been set for trial at 3 o'clock.

BaltImore Markets.

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BaltImore Markets.**

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ASTONISHING REASONING FINANCE AND TRADE

Sharp Advance in Sugar Followed an Early Decline.

IN THE FACE OF GERMAN CABLES

Substantial Concessions Shown in

London Prices.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, February 17.-London prices this morning reflected substantial concessions from last week's final figures, and enccuraged further profit-taking by professional operators. The narrowness of the market continues to be urged in opposition to higher prices, but the plentiful supply of stocks in the loan crowd indicate an almest total absence of trading for the short account.

In some instances, however, long stock has been freely marketed in anticipation of the complete exhaustion of the professicnal buying power to which much of the recent strength has been attributed. Dallness invariably follows any concession in values, and the extent of the reaction is

consequently of insignificent proportions. The Granger shares, for example, have on several occasions been sold in large amounts to take profits and have been absorbed without the loss of ½ per cent in value. While this action does not necessarily disprove the theory of professionalism it indicates the presence of a strong belief in ultimately higher prices part of a certain class of conserva-

tive traders. Manhattan was again a prominent feature of the railway list, selling down sharply to 103 during the first hour and subsequently rallying to 10612 o a moderate volume of business. There were evidences of supporting orders around the low level, but sentiment among the weilinformed has not changed in the slightest

Earnings alone are responsible for the skepticism as to the company's ability to maintain its customary standards as to service, equipment and dividends. The recent advance but poorly concealed the artificiality of its basis, and can only be duplicated at the risk of attracting a mined attack from certain interests hereefore active on the decline. Sugar sold down during the early trading, but was liberally bought by brokers usually conspicuous in any important move-ment in this property. The advance almost

to the highest point recorded this season

was accomplished in the face of German

cables predicting an increased export An import bounty, instead of an export bounty, was announced later in the day as more likely to receive the sanction of the German legislators. The manipulation in this stock, which is, after all, the most important of all factors, is strongly in favor of higher prices, and evidences of a new high level are daily accumulating.

The entire industrial list was favorably

influenced by the action of sugar, although fluctuations elsewhere were more narrow. The market for foreign exchange was dull at the rates established toward the close of last week. Money on call was reported o be working somewhat tighter, but this tendency was not so pronounced as to cause apprehension.

The tracing during the last hour was dull. but in most instances at the highest point of the day. Sentiment continues to domi-

nate prices, and is still decidedly bullish

but the reported postponement of the re-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERICIAL. The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 89 Broadway.

Open. High, Low, Inst.

American Sugar	11336	115%	1127	1
American Sugar, Pid	1005	1003	100 %	14
American Tobacco	7.9	50%	7636	-
American Cotton Oil	1736	174	1736	- 3
Atchison	162	16%.	. 16%	-
Canada Southern	501	50%	49 %	- 3
Canada Pacific	1,1000		44.75	
Chesapeake & Ohi	17%	172	1734	
C. C., C. & St. L	38	- 25	38	- 3
Chicago, B. & Q	7937	8015		- 1
Chic. & Northwestern	1034		79	2
Chicago Gas, Cfs	653%	104%	1054	11
C. M. & St. Paul.	764	655	6. 2	7
C. M. & St. Paul, Pfd	138	461	15%	
Chic., R. I & Pacific	72	127	1284	1
Del., Lack, & W		12.3	11%	- 3
Delaware & Hudson		*****		196
Den. & R. Grande; Pfd.	2000	7.00	****	
Dis. & Cattle Feeding.	46%	461	4614	4
Coneral Plants	1836	18%	18%	3
General Electric	30 = 4	31 -2"	30%	-
Illinois Central		212.0	20.00	-27
Lake Shore	146	146	146	14
Erie. Louisville & Nashville	*****	****		
Long Island Transfer.	49 .	59%	49%	
Long Island Traction	****	222 *		7.7
Metropolitan Traction	106	106	106	11
Manhattan Elevated	105	106	103	- 31
Michigan Central		****		100
Missouri Pacific	2314	2334	231	1
National Lead Co	2.5	7.1	27	- 3
National Lead Co., Prd.	1111	88%	854	- 3
U. S. Leather, Pfd	115 %	tibe	643	. 3
New Jersey Central	1071	169	1063	- 19
New York Central	994	9.	97	- 3
N Y. & N. Eng. Cfs		****	*****	
N. Y. C. & St. Louis	*****	****	****	
Northern Pacific	4	4	4	
Northern Pacific, Pfd		****	****	300
North American	5 .	5%	5%	
Out. & Western	15)4	15%	15%	- 3
Pacific Mail	291	200	201	- 3
Phila. & Reading	137	14	18%	- 3
Pullman Pal. Car Co	161	161	161	3
Southern Rallway, Pid	1114	31 %	81	
Phila. Traction	715	113	7136	1
Texas Pacific	636	0.16	200	
Tenn. Coat & Iren	299	5835	32	- 3
Union Pacific	6 4	672	6%	
Wabash	12.40	3.30	7.34	
wabash, Pid	1800	183	15%	1
wheeling & L. Erie	101	1234	123	19
Wheeling & L. Erie, Pfd	89.0	249.37	394	700
western Union Tel	85%	55%	85%	9
Wisconsin Central	*****	*****	****	
Silver				

Siiver.... Washington Stock Exchange. Sales regular call-12 o'clock m. Riggs Fire In-urance, 17 at 8. American Grapherhor

Sales regular call—12 o'clock m.—Riggs Fire Insurance, 17 at 8. American Graphophone, 100 at 44; 100 at 44; 4 at 44.

Government Bonds.—I. S. 4s, registered, 109 bid, 111 asked, 118 asked row. The funeral will occur in the same church half an hour later. The interment